

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MAY 5.

LET MR. VOORHEES RESIGN.
Last Tuesday in the senate, when Mr. Ingalls had Mr. Voorhees under the lash, the following answer of the latter to the charges made against him, is found in the report of the speeches:

Mr. Voorhees said that if the gentleman from Kansas would but one single vote that he had cast against the payment of soldiers for their supplies, for their pensions he would resign his seat in the senate. The senator said that he (Mr. Voorhees) was an object of his contempt. The senator said that he (Mr. Voorhees) had issued a proclamation in 1861 that he would not vote for money or men.

This is a bold statement for Mr. Voorhees to make in face of the fact that he was a notorious copperhead from the beginning to the end of the war. But let us see how near Mr. Voorhees statement comes to the facts.

In February, 1863, a bill was introduced in the house of representatives to issue \$100,000,000 of legal tender notes for the purpose of carrying on the war. It received almost the unanimous support of the republicans, and the opposition of the democrats.

On this bill Mr. Voorhees voted NO. On the bill to provide internal revenue to support the government and pay the interest on the public debt—

Mr. Voorhees voted NO. On the bill to provide internal revenue to support the government and pay the interest on the public debt—

Mr. Voorhees voted NO. On the bill to provide internal revenue to support the government and pay the interest on the public debt—

On the national currency bill of 1863, Mr. Voorhees voted NO.

In 1864 there was a bill introduced in the house of representatives to issue \$100,000,000 of treasury notes of the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, with which to pay the army.

On this bill Mr. Voorhees voted NO. It would have been well for Mr. Voorhees, had he voted for the appropriations with which to carry on the war and to pay bounties and pensions, to tell the senate the particular instances in which he cast his vote for such appropriations.

It would likewise be well for him to tell why he evaded so important a vote as that of the national currency act of 1863, and how he voted in 1864 to create \$400,000,000 of bonds.

The proof is against Mr. Voorhees, and therefore let him keep his promise and resign.

PRIVATE SOLDIERS TO THE FRONT.

The remuneration of Private Joe Fifer for governor of Illinois, brings to mind the fact that Governor Foraker, of Ohio, also served in the war of the rebellion as a private; and it is possible, and in fact it is becoming probable, that our friend Heard, who was also a private in the army, will become governor of Wisconsin. It is refreshing in times like these to see that the men who held very humble positions in the late war are coming to the front.

There is a good deal of pathos in the life of "Private Joe" Fifer, whose the republicans have nominated for governor of Illinois. The story of his early life is worthy of being studied by every young man who is starting in life, poor and without influential friends. It is said that Mr. Fifer's early home was a log cabin in McLean county. His youth was spent in the rough, hard work of farming, diversified only by the equally hard labor of brick masonry, which trade he learned, helping his father earn subsistence for the family, and by picking up such bits of education as could be had at a district school in winter. The outbreak of the war found him in these humble circumstances. Along with the other country boys he and his brother walked to Bloomington and enlisted in the Thirty-third Illinois. His brother never came back. He himself served over three years in the ranks, doing what one musket could for the safety of the Union, as he had not the opportunity to do more. After the fall of Vicksburg he was shot through the body. It was a desperate wound, and he alone could save it from mortification. His fellow-comrade, Jonathan Lott, who had served by his side, volunteered to go through the rough, dangerous journey—a journey of fifty miles—for it, and saved him. If Jonathan Lott is still living he will deserve remembrance at the hands of the next governor. When his three years of service closed "Private Joe" determined to have an education, and he earned it by collecting taxes, cutting and selling cordwood, and laying bricks. He fitted himself for law by his own exertions.

Mr. Fifer has been very successful, but not more so than thousands of young men could be if they would make up their minds to start out in life with the same character and indomitable resolution that have honored the lives of Foraker, Fifer, and Heard.

THE ANTI-SALOON CONFERENCE.
The national anti-saloon conference closed its session in New York on Friday. Twenty states and two territories were represented. The meeting was a very successful one. It was held for the purpose of furthering a movement to rid society and politics of the saloon. In this the conference had the sympathy of thousands of republicans, and scores of the leading public men in the republican party. Among the letters read in the conference were these:

Senator Hoyt—I hope the proceedings of the conference will be marked by wisdom and courage.

Senator Hawley—I cordially sympathize with your efforts.

Senator Evans—I hope your efforts for the benefit of the republican party in its entrenchment against liquor saloon politics will triumph.

Senator Sherman—I certainly would support all reasonable measures tending

to restrain the evil that confessedly flows from the sale of liquor in the saloon.

Senator Edmunds—I hope the conference will be successful and that the movement will result in a speedy triumph.

Ex-Senator Harrison—There may have been a time in the past when the republican party in Indiana had dallied with the liquor interests, but when the platform of the late state convention was read and received with cheers by the great masses who heard it, any dalliance between the party and the liquor league was severed at once and forever.

Mr. Frank C. Haddock, of Iowa, son of the martyr Haddock, was present, and made an impressive speech, in which he said that the republican party was an instrument in the hands of God by which the saloon would be destroyed, just as slavery was destroyed. There is something in the remark on which the third party prohibitionists should seriously ponder.

Mr. Ellen J. Foster, the noted temperance orator, who is a powerful speaker, and a bold advocate of the temperance cause, made the chief speech of the meeting. The platform adopted regarding the saloon as a common and malignant foe of civilization in America, and as a public enemy which should be abolished; the rapid growth of anti-saloon sentiment in many states was highly commended; people should have the right and opportunity of deciding now and when saloons shall be suppressed; speaks in the highest terms of the republican party, past, present and future; demands of the republican national convention that the platform contain a declaration of hostility to the saloon. A resolution offered by Albert Griffin, of Kansas, urging all women to give support to the republican party wherever it stands for the protection of the home against the saloon, was unanimously adopted.

We are told that those who wear domestic woollens do not pay the tariff on imported woollens. They do not; but they pay a big price for cotton shoddy called wool. If our 60,000,000 people were dependent on the American wool, they would need to death before Ohio and Canada would.

This is the real democratic which has been related by the democratic papers and the Chicago Tribune for months. There were 350,000,000 pounds of wool grown in the United States in 1887. It was worth \$77,000,000. It is a libel on the mills of this country to say that they produce shoddy at a big price. There are woolen mills in Wisconsin, and they can be found in every northern state, that produce the very best article of woolen cloth at low prices. Shoddy is only produced where the market demands that kind of goods which match the pauper labor wages of Europe. A shoddy suit of clothes can be bought for from \$5 to \$7; but a good suit, made of American wool and manufactured by American looms, that will wear equal to anything produced in Europe for the same price, can be bought for from \$14 to \$20.

Some democratic papers have been claiming Mr. Guenther as a tariff reformer who would likely vote for the Mills bill. In the report of the debate on the tariff bill on Friday, Mr. Guenther said he was in favor of revision of the tariff, but he wanted it revised by its friends, not by its foes. He wanted to protect everything American. He wanted the standard of wages kept up, not lowered. He was in favor of restoring the wool tariff of 1867. He was a firm believer in a tariff which not only supplied means for the expenses of the government but at the same built up and encouraged home manufacture, developed the inexhaustible resources of the country and gave employment to millions of our people. While he deplored the condition of the workmen of the country of his birth he did not feel called upon as an American to give aid to them at the expense of the laboring people of America. The democrats won't find much consolation in Mr. Guenther's position.

There is a story told by a Chicago paper that in early days Mr. Judd, who is now postmaster of that city, was a lawyer, and a poor man came to him and said he had a case to try. Mr. Judd listened to him, took a retainer, and in the legal course of time it came to trial. It was a desperate wound, and he alone could save it from mortification. His fellow-comrade, Jonathan Lott, who had served by his side, volunteered to go through the rough, dangerous journey—a journey of fifty miles—for it, and saved him. If Jonathan Lott is still living he will deserve remembrance at the hands of the next governor. When his three years of service closed "Private Joe" determined to have an education, and he earned it by collecting taxes, cutting and selling cordwood, and laying bricks. He fitted himself for law by his own exertions.

Mr. Fifer has been very successful, but not more so than thousands of young men could be if they would make up their minds to start out in life with the same character and indomitable resolution that have honored the lives of Foraker, Fifer, and Heard.

THE ANTI-SALOON CONFERENCE.
The national anti-saloon conference closed its session in New York on Friday. Twenty states and two territories were represented. The meeting was a very successful one. It was held for the purpose of furthering a movement to rid society and politics of the saloon. In this the conference had the sympathy of thousands of republicans, and scores of the leading public men in the republican party. Among the letters read in the conference were these:

Senator Hoyt—I hope the proceedings of the conference will be marked by wisdom and courage.

Senator Hawley—I cordially sympathize with your efforts.

Senator Evans—I hope your efforts for the benefit of the republican party in its entrenchment against liquor saloon politics will triumph.

Senator Sherman—I certainly would support all reasonable measures tending

to restrain the evil that confessedly flows from the sale of liquor in the saloon.

Senator Edmunds—I hope the conference will be successful and that the movement will result in a speedy triumph.

Ex-Senator Harrison—There may have been a time in the past when the republican party in Indiana had dallied with the liquor interests, but when the platform of the late state convention was read and received with cheers by the great masses who heard it, any dalliance between the party and the liquor league was severed at once and forever.

Mr. Frank C. Haddock, of Iowa, son of the martyr Haddock, was present, and made an impressive speech, in which he said that the republican party was an instrument in the hands of God by which the saloon would be destroyed, just as slavery was destroyed. There is something in the remark on which the third party prohibitionists should seriously ponder.

Mr. Ellen J. Foster, the noted temperance orator, who is a powerful speaker, and a bold advocate of the temperance cause, made the chief speech of the meeting. The platform adopted regarding the saloon as a common and malignant foe of civilization in America, and as a public enemy which should be abolished; the rapid growth of anti-saloon sentiment in many states was highly commended; people should have the right and opportunity of deciding now and when saloons shall be suppressed; speaks in the highest terms of the republican party, past, present and future; demands of the republican national convention that the platform contain a declaration of hostility to the saloon. A resolution offered by Albert Griffin, of Kansas, urging all women to give support to the republican party wherever it stands for the protection of the home against the saloon, was unanimously adopted.

We are told that those who wear domestic woollens do not pay the tariff on imported woollens. They do not; but they pay a big price for cotton shoddy called wool. If our 60,000,000 people were dependent on the American wool, they would need to death before Ohio and Canada would.

This is the real democratic which has been related by the democratic papers and the Chicago Tribune for months. There were 350,000,000 pounds of wool grown in the United States in 1887. It was worth \$77,000,000. It is a libel on the mills of this country to say that they produce shoddy at a big price. There are woolen mills in Wisconsin, and they can be found in every northern state, that produce the very best article of woolen cloth at low prices. Shoddy is only produced where the market demands that kind of goods which match the pauper labor wages of Europe. A shoddy suit of clothes can be bought for from \$5 to \$7; but a good suit, made of American wool and manufactured by American looms, that will wear equal to anything produced in Europe for the same price, can be bought for from \$14 to \$20.

Some democratic papers have been claiming Mr. Guenther as a tariff reformer who would likely vote for the Mills bill. In the report of the debate on the tariff bill on Friday, Mr. Guenther said he was in favor of revision of the tariff, but he wanted it revised by its friends, not by its foes. He wanted to protect everything American. He wanted the standard of wages kept up, not lowered. He was in favor of restoring the wool tariff of 1867. He was a firm believer in a tariff which not only supplied means for the expenses of the government but at the same built up and encouraged home manufacture, developed the inexhaustible resources of the country and gave employment to millions of our people. While he deplored the condition of the workmen of the country of his birth he did not feel called upon as an American to give aid to them at the expense of the laboring people of America. The democrats won't find much consolation in Mr. Guenther's position.

There is a story told by a Chicago paper that in early days Mr. Judd, who is now postmaster of that city, was a lawyer, and a poor man came to him and said he had a case to try. Mr. Judd listened to him, took a retainer, and in the legal course of time it came to trial. It was a desperate wound, and he alone could save it from mortification. His fellow-comrade, Jonathan Lott, who had served by his side, volunteered to go through the rough, dangerous journey—a journey of fifty miles—for it, and saved him. If Jonathan Lott is still living he will deserve remembrance at the hands of the next governor. When his three years of service closed "Private Joe" determined to have an education, and he earned it by collecting taxes, cutting and selling cordwood, and laying bricks. He fitted himself for law by his own exertions.

Mr. Fifer has been very successful, but not more so than thousands of young men could be if they would make up their minds to start out in life with the same character and indomitable resolution that have honored the lives of Foraker, Fifer, and Heard.

THE ANTI-SALOON CONFERENCE.
The national anti-saloon conference closed its session in New York on Friday. Twenty states and two territories were represented. The meeting was a very successful one. It was held for the purpose of furthering a movement to rid society and politics of the saloon. In this the conference had the sympathy of thousands of republicans, and scores of the leading public men in the republican party. Among the letters read in the conference were these:

Senator Hoyt—I hope the proceedings of the conference will be marked by wisdom and courage.

Senator Hawley—I cordially sympathize with your efforts.

Senator Evans—I hope your efforts for the benefit of the republican party in its entrenchment against liquor saloon politics will triumph.

Senator Sherman—I certainly would support all reasonable measures tending

to restrain the evil that confessedly flows from the sale of liquor in the saloon.

Senator Edmunds—I hope the conference will be successful and that the movement will result in a speedy triumph.

Ex-Senator Harrison—There may have been a time in the past when the republican party in Indiana had dallied with the liquor interests, but when the platform of the late state convention was read and received with cheers by the great masses who heard it, any dalliance between the party and the liquor league was severed at once and forever.

Mr. Frank C. Haddock, of Iowa, son of the martyr Haddock, was present, and made an impressive speech, in which he said that the republican party was an instrument in the hands of God by which the saloon would be destroyed, just as slavery was destroyed. There is something in the remark on which the third party prohibitionists should seriously ponder.

Mr. Ellen J. Foster, the noted temperance orator, who is a powerful speaker, and a bold advocate of the temperance cause, made the chief speech of the meeting. The platform adopted regarding the saloon as a common and malignant foe of civilization in America, and as a public enemy which should be abolished; the rapid growth of anti-saloon sentiment in many states was highly commended; people should have the right and opportunity of deciding now and when saloons shall be suppressed; speaks in the highest terms of the republican party, past, present and future; demands of the republican national convention that the platform contain a declaration of hostility to the saloon. A resolution offered by Albert Griffin, of Kansas, urging all women to give support to the republican party wherever it stands for the protection of the home against the saloon, was unanimously adopted.

We are told that those who wear domestic woollens do not pay the tariff on imported woollens. They do not; but they pay a big price for cotton shoddy called wool. If our 60,000,000 people were dependent on the American wool, they would need to death before Ohio and Canada would.

This is the real democratic which has been related by the democratic papers and the Chicago Tribune for months. There were 350,000,000 pounds of wool grown in the United States in 1887. It was worth \$77,000,000. It is a libel on the mills of this country to say that they produce shoddy at a big price. There are woolen mills in Wisconsin, and they can be found in every northern state, that produce the very best article of woolen cloth at low prices. Shoddy is only produced where the market demands that kind of goods which match the pauper labor wages of Europe. A shoddy suit of clothes can be bought for from \$5 to \$7; but a good suit, made of American wool and manufactured by American looms, that will wear equal to anything produced in Europe for the same price, can be bought for from \$14 to \$20.

offices of the collector, the naval officer, surveyor and appraiser at said port, all of the information as herein detailed to cover the time between March 4, 1885, and April 30, 1888. It is pretty tough on this reform administration to compel it to show its hand in the management of the New York custom house.

WOMEN DELEGATES DISCUSSED.
The Methodist conference devoted its entire day to the matter, without action.

New York, May 5.—The entire session of the Methodist conference was taken up yesterday by debate on the report excluding women delegates. Bishop O. D. Foss, Minnesota, presided, and, after preliminary business, Dr. Leonard, of the Cincinnati conference, took the floor in opposition to the report. He said he had received several anonymous letters warning him not to speak in favor of admitting women. He cited the laws of the church and claimed the female delegates had a right to seats under the constitution. They were allowed to vote in the lay conference for President and the lay board, but he failed to see how they could be denied seats in the general conference. It was understood in 1872, when it was agreed to admit lay delegates to the general conference, that the door was opened for the admission of women. Dr. Milroy, of Madison, N. J., favored the report. The declaration of the conference of 1872, the speaker said, was no part of the constitution, and he could not establish this right of women to admission was a simple absurdity.

Dr. Day, of New York, thought the report was caused by the difficulty in obtaining the proper definition of "laymen." He thought that the substitution of women in some cases would be an improvement. General S. F. Harts, of Ohio, was the next speaker. He manfully championed the rights of women. He dwelt at length on the report of the committee and claimed that the law of the conference of 1872 said the word "laymen" referred to all members of the church not members of the ministerial conference.

Dr. Noels, of the Philadelphia conference, offered a resolution "that we submit to the annual conference the proposition to amend the constitution so as to read 'laymen and women,' and said delegates may be men or women." No action was taken on the resolution, and then Governor Lousburgh, of Connecticut, moved that the discussion be suspended until next Monday afternoon, when it should be settled by a vote. Dr. Buckley, of New York, seconded the motion. Then followed a perfect babel of voices, many of the members rising to "a point of order." After quiet was restored the presiding Bishop adjourned the conference, as the time was up.

SUPPORT FOR MAYOR HEWITT.
The Green Flag Order Commanded at a Big Cooper Union Meeting.

New York, May 5.—A large meeting to express satisfaction with Mayor Hewitt's policy of displaying none but American flags on public buildings was held at the Cooper Union last night. The hall was profusely decorated with the National emblem. Several letters of sympathy were read. Among the vice-presidents of the meeting were U. S. Grant, Jr., Edward Simmons, General H. E. Collins, Chaney Stannard and Theodore Myers. Peter Forester presided and Colonel H. E. Myers was secretary. Sanford E. Green, of New York, was the first speaker. He said the meeting signified that the American people would not tolerate even a suspicion that their flag should not occupy the supreme place. Foreigners were welcome, but they were here they could not remain foreigners. The band played "Rally Round the Flag" and the audience joined in the chorus. Colonel J. H. Pierce next spoke. He said that if any citizen wanted to fly a foreign flag on his house or carry it in a procession, that was all right, but no flag but our own should float on our public buildings. Judge R. H. Hanson then spoke in a similar strain, and was followed by Rev. C. S. Lansing, of Brooklyn. All the speakers outcried Mayor Hewitt's courage and independence.

April's Fire Losses.
New York, May 5.—The Commercial Journal's "fire record" has reported no less than 23 fires of not less than \$10,000 each, and in many cases reaching over \$100,000 each. The aggregate fire loss estimated as chargeable against April, including fires of under \$10,000, shows a total of \$11,329,222, compared with \$11,700,000 for the same month last year. This is a slight improvement, but it will, of course, be remembered that the losses so far during 1888, have considerably exceeded those for the same period last year.

Death of Mr. Charles Lyman.
Washington, May 5.—Mr. Charles Lyman, for many years at the head of the dead letter office of the Post-Office Department, died at his residence in this city Thursday evening in the 84th year of his age. Mr. Lyman was born in Washington about twenty-seven years ago, and was put in charge of the dead letter office at a time when his business was all transacted by himself and one clerk. Under his direction the office grew to its present proportions.

Persecution of Wholesale Sickness.
Springfield, Ill., May 5.—A circular letter was issued yesterday by Dr. Rauch, of the State Board of Health, to the health officers of the cities and towns of the State, advising a rigid house to house inspection during the coming month. He says extraordinary measures should be taken during the prevalence of so much sickness among the people of the State.

Knights Give Up the Fight.
Pittsford, Pa., May 5.—The strikers at the Edgar Thomson steel-works held a meeting yesterday and resolved to declare the strike off. Great indignation was expressed on account of those who had broken ranks and returned to work. The Knights still retain their organization, and say they are stronger in the world than ever.

The Straits Open.
Milwaukee, May 5.—A special from Cheboygan, Mich., says: A heavy easterly gale Thursday and Thursday night opened the Straits at midnight, and the big fleet to the West with the moving ice. An immense mass of ice is going down, but no ice vessels have yet gone through.

A Fatal Jump.
Benicia, Cal., May 5.—Two men jumping from an east-bound train at the bridge Thursday night overboard and were drowned. The body of one was recovered to-day and proved to be that of Fred Shaw, of Eureka Springs, Ark.

Revenue Collections at Chicago.
Chicago, May 5.—The receipts of the collector of internal revenue in Chicago Thursday amounted to \$75,523, and the total collections of the district for the year will reach \$10,000,000. No wonder the surplus piles up.

Senator Voorhees Under the Weather.
Washington, May 5.—Senator Voorhees was reported as confined to his room with malignant catarrh on his leg, which may affect him seriously, as he has not been in his usual health of late.

A Self-Confessed Murderer Suietides.
Lynchburg, Pa., May 5.—After having confessed to the murder of a man near New York three years ago August Ziegler, a former living near here committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn.

The residence owned by Rev. C. M. Pullen, corner South Second and East streets, third ward, for rent May 1st.
J. M. Bostwick & Sons.

WILL BLAINE RUN?

A Philadelphia Journal Declares He Is In the Field.

AND WILL ACCEPT IF NOMINATED.

Turnout to the Effect That He Has Yielded to the Strenuous Efforts of His Friends.—Prominent Republicans Say the Story Is True.

BLAINE'S CANDIDACY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The Times publishes the following triple-headed special from New York, which indorses as coming direct from the most authentic source:

"New York, May 5.—The entire session of the Methodist conference was taken up yesterday by debate on the report excluding women delegates. Bishop O. D. Foss, Minnesota, presided, and, after preliminary business, Dr. Leonard, of the Cincinnati conference, took the floor in opposition to the report. He said he had received several anonymous letters warning him not to speak in favor of admitting women. He cited the laws of the church and claimed the female delegates had a right to seats under the constitution. They were allowed to vote in the lay conference for President and the lay board, but he failed to see how they could be denied seats in the general conference. It was understood in 1872, when it was agreed to admit lay delegates to the general conference, that the door was opened for the admission of women. Dr. Milroy, of Madison, N. J., favored the report. The declaration of the conference of 1872, the speaker said, was no part of the constitution, and he could not establish this right of women to admission was a simple absurdity.

Dr. Day, of New York, thought the report was caused by the difficulty in obtaining the proper definition of "laymen." He thought that the substitution of women in some cases would be an improvement. General S. F. Harts, of Ohio, was the next speaker. He manfully championed the rights of women. He dwelt at length on the report of the committee and claimed that the law of the conference of 1872 said the word "laymen" referred to all members of the church not members of the ministerial conference.

Dr. Noels, of the Philadelphia conference, offered a resolution "that we submit to the annual conference the proposition to amend the constitution so as to read 'laymen and women,' and said delegates may be men or women." No action was taken on the resolution, and then Governor Lousburgh, of Connecticut, moved that the discussion be suspended until next Monday afternoon, when it should be settled by a vote. Dr. Buckley, of New York, seconded the motion. Then followed a perfect babel of voices, many of the members rising to "a point of order." After quiet was restored the presiding Bishop adjourned the conference, as the time was up.

SUPPORT FOR MAYOR HEWITT.
The Green Flag Order Commanded at a Big Cooper Union Meeting.

New York, May 5.—A large meeting to express satisfaction with Mayor Hewitt's policy of displaying none but American flags on public buildings was held at the Cooper Union last night. The hall was profusely decorated with the National emblem. Several letters of sympathy were read. Among the vice-presidents of the meeting were U. S. Grant, Jr., Edward Simmons, General H. E. Collins, Chaney Stannard and Theodore Myers. Peter Forester presided and Colonel H. E. Myers was secretary. Sanford E. Green, of New York, was the first speaker. He said the meeting signified that the American people would not tolerate even a suspicion that their flag should not occupy the supreme place. Foreigners were welcome, but they were here they could not remain foreigners. The band played "Rally Round the Flag" and the audience joined in the chorus. Colonel J. H. Pierce next spoke. He said that if any citizen wanted to fly a foreign flag on his house or carry it in a procession, that was all right, but no flag but our own should float on our public buildings. Judge R. H. Hanson then spoke in a similar strain, and was followed by Rev. C. S. Lansing, of Brooklyn. All the speakers outcried Mayor Hewitt's courage and independence.

April's Fire Losses.
New York, May 5.—The Commercial Journal's "fire record" has reported no less than 23 fires of not less than \$10,000 each, and in many cases reaching over \$100,000 each. The aggregate fire loss estimated as chargeable against April, including fires of under \$10,000, shows a total of \$11,329,222, compared with \$11,700,000 for the same month last year. This is a slight improvement, but it will, of course, be remembered that the losses so far during 1888, have considerably exceeded those for the same period last year.

Death of Mr. Charles Lyman.
Washington, May 5.—Mr. Charles Lyman, for many years at the head of the dead letter office of the Post-Office Department, died at his residence in this city Thursday evening in the 84th year of his age. Mr. Lyman was born in Washington about twenty-seven years ago, and was put in charge of the dead letter office at a time when his business was all transacted by himself and one clerk. Under his direction the office grew to its present proportions.

Persecution of Wholesale Sickness.
Springfield, Ill., May 5.—A circular letter was issued yesterday by Dr. Rauch, of the State Board of Health, to the health officers of the cities and towns of the State, advising a rigid house to house inspection during the coming month. He says extraordinary measures should be taken during the prevalence of so much sickness among the people of the State.

Knights Give Up the Fight.
Pittsford, Pa., May 5.—The strikers at the Edgar Thomson steel-works held a meeting yesterday and resolved to declare the strike off. Great indignation was expressed on account of those who had broken ranks and returned to work. The Knights still retain their organization, and say they are stronger in the world than ever.

The Straits Open.
Milwaukee, May 5.—A special from Cheboygan, Mich., says: A heavy easterly gale Thursday and Thursday night opened the Straits at midnight, and the big fleet to the West with the moving ice. An immense mass of ice is going down, but no ice vessels have yet gone through.

A Fatal Jump.
Benicia, Cal., May 5.—Two men jumping from an east-bound train at the bridge Thursday night overboard and were drowned. The body of one was recovered to-day and proved to be that of Fred Shaw, of Eureka Springs, Ark.

Revenue Collections at Chicago.
Chicago, May 5.—The receipts of the collector of internal revenue in Chicago Thursday amounted to \$75,523, and the total collections of the district for the year will reach \$10,000,000. No wonder the surplus piles up.

Senator Voorhees Under the Weather.
Washington, May 5.—Senator Voorhees was reported as confined to his room with malignant catarrh on his leg, which may affect him seriously, as he has not been in his usual health of late.

A Self-Confessed Murderer Suietides.
Lynchburg, Pa., May 5.—After having confessed to the murder of a man near New York three years ago August Ziegler, a former living near here committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn.

The residence owned by Rev. C. M. Pullen, corner South Second and East streets, third ward, for rent May 1st.
J. M. Bostwick & Sons.

30 pieces of Linoleum, Handmade things in China matting. Immense stock of rugs. All other stocks dwarfed into insignificance when compared with ours.
J. M. Bostwick & Sons.

REPAIRING!
On short notice. Remember the place No. 28 West Milwaukee Street.

TRULSON & PETERSON

Men's Fine Shoes!
We carry Heman & Son's make of New York and London shoes at the lowest prices. We have every style of shoe in stock. In fact, we have everything that is usually kept in a first class shoe and shoe store. We sell as LOW AS THE LOWEST. Please call before purchasing. We guarantee satisfaction.

REPAIRING!
On short notice. Remember the place No. 28 West Milwaukee Street.

TRULSON & PETERSON

Men's Fine Shoes!
We carry Heman & Son's make of New York and London shoes at the lowest prices. We have every style of shoe in stock. In fact, we have everything that is usually kept in a first class shoe and shoe store. We sell as LOW AS THE LOWEST. Please call before purchasing. We guarantee satisfaction.

REPAIRING!
On short notice. Remember the place No. 28 West Milwaukee Street.

TRULSON & PETERSON

Men's Fine Shoes!
We carry Heman & Son's make of New York and London shoes at the lowest prices. We have every style of shoe in stock. In fact, we have everything that is usually kept in a first class shoe and shoe store. We sell as LOW AS THE LOWEST. Please call before purchasing. We guarantee satisfaction.

LEGAL NOTICES.


[illegible][illegible]

Plaintiff's Attorney,
Address, Janesville, Rock County, Wis.,
and
OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT FOR
COUNTY—In Probate.
A. D. 1888. Given under the next Jura
the county court, to be held in and
county, at the court house, in the city of
Janesville, in said county, on the first Tuesday
of A. D. 1888, being June 25th 1888,
before me, the following matter will
be considered:
Estate of Elizabeth J. Bennett and Almon
Bennett, deceased, the appointment of Almon J.
and Susan J. Bennett as administrators of
of Almon J. Bennett, in case of the city
of Janesville, in said county deceased.—Dated
1888.

By the Court
J. W. SALE,
County Judge.

ISSUE INTEREST BEARING
CERTIFICATES OF DEPT.
OUT OF TOWN AS WELL
CITY ACCOUNTS.
TRANSACT ALL KINDS OF
SAFE BANKING
AND OTHER SECURITIES.

KEAN & CO'S BANK
NO WASHINGTON ST CHICAGO.
N.Y. OFFICE-2 WALL ST.




71

WEST MILWAUKEE, WIS.
JANUARY 12, 1914.

ARE

NOT OPTICALLY

CHICAGO



and operates nearly 5,650 miles of thoroughly equipped road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota and Dakota.

The Best Direct Route between principal points in the Northwest

ages, time tables, rates of passage and
etc., apply to the nearest station agent
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAIL-
road to any railroad agent anywhere in the
MILL MULLER, A. V. H. CARPENTER
Manager, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Dep.

or information in reference to Lands and
owned by the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST
MILWAUKEE COMPANY, write to H. G. BAUGH
Commissioner, MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN.

BY CARRIAGES

We make a specialty of manufacturing Baby Carriages to sell direct to private parties. You can therefore do better with us than with a dealer. We send carriages and motors within 30 miles

for catalogue free.
CHAS. RAISER, Mfr.,
 62 & 64 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill.

ADVERTISERS.

see who want their advertising to pay
offer no better medium for thorough
ative work than the various sections
er Local List.
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
Newspaper Advertising Bureau.
19 Spruce street, New York.

AK MEN Deplete, they
10.35. Excesses, we GUARANTEE TO
Give you the NEW IMPROVED
Electric Belt & Suspensory,
for the purpose, CURE OF
GENERATIVE WEAKNESS, STIMULUS, mild, soothing currents of
the electric through all weak parts.

felt instantly or we forfeit \$5,000 in cash.
improvements over all other belts. Worst cases cured
in three months. Sealed pamphlet &c. stamped
Electric Co. 169 LaSalle st., Chicago.

COMFORT WITHOUT RUBBER.
Comfort and Durability.
 THESE GOODS: NICKEL PLATED

Dealer for Them!
 on account of price, at the following: List
 75¢ Quality, plain or fancy web \$1.25
 100¢ " " plain silk web 1.50
 100¢ " " fancy " 2.00
 1216 Church-st., N. Y. City.

